WASHINGTON CITY.

SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1859

Rusiness Notice.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all accession for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are discontinued. No bayments should be made to Agentia after this date, except to Mr. W. G. Lipseamb, jr., who is authorized to make collections in Indeware, Maryla—1 and Virginia.

Wassucorum, Maryla—23, 1896—44.

TO SECURITION OF THE PARTY OF T

In consequence of changing the composing room, and making sundry repairs, there will be no paper issued from this office on Tuesday morning.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having disposed of the Union newspaper to Mr. Geo. W. Bowman, my connexion with it has ceased. My relations to the paper during the period of my proprietorship, have been purely of a business nature; its editorial management has been under the exclusive control of the gentlemen who retired from the concern about two weeks ago.

The books and papers belonging to the Union establishment have been placed in the hands of Mr. James M. Towers, No. 408 D street, near Seventh, who is fully authorized to collect all sums due on account of the paper. Having conducted the Union as a central democratic press at considerable pecuniary sacrifice to myself, I may appeal with justice to those indebted to the concern promptly to remit the amount due to Mr. Towers, who is alone authorized to adjust the affairs of the office.

I cannot close my connexion with the Union without tendering my sincere thanks to the subscribers of the paper for the support they have kindly ac-

C WENDELL

Union Office, Washington, April 9, 1859. BLACK REPUBLICANS AND AMERICANS. When the black republicans first organized, as party, they professed to be too perfect to be content to associate with democrats or whigs. Neither of these time-honored parties were sufficiently profound and wise in theory or spotless in practice to be worthy of fellowship. They withdrew from old stions to unite in a new organization that should be free and pure and uncontaminated by the heresies and wickedness of either. It is true that those who had been democrats claimed that they were still democrats, but had become purified, and those who had been whigs claimed they were whigs still, but by their new conversion had become so perfect that they were too good longer to dwell together in unity with their former associates. Both were just men made perfect. For a time they separated themselves from the world and professed abhorrence of all outside barbarians. The Americans, who sought to build up a party upon the theory of birth-place and religion, were especially condemned, as the greatest fanatics of the age, whose principles could never be tolerated. The war upon these heretics was severe and, apparently, never-ending. The Americans, when first organized, concealed their aims, within the dark recesses of lodge-rooms. By accident or treachery of some of the initiated, their principles were promulgated. They were the antipodes of the republicans, and professed the strongest repugnance to their political doctrines, and especially their admitted sectional basis of action. The great body of the Americans were found in the southern States, and in that part af the Union they were mostly old-line whigs. They were professedly the deadly enemies of abolition and slavery agitation. At the North the same partisans assumed to act upon the same ground. They were too good and too perfect to fraternize with their former associates, or to min-gle with the common herd of whigs and democrats. But soon the keen observer discovered that a strong sympathy existed between the black republicans and Americans. When in Congress they were soon found voting and acting together in perfect harmony. Their joint votes made Mr. Banks Speaker, and each party claimed him as a Simon Pure and indisputably its man and champion. The Congress precedent was soon fellowed in the different States, and at the present time they are acting everywhere even a nominal one, removes all obstacles, and a firm union is formed. For instance, in Massachu setts the black republicans have consented to prohibit a naturalized citizen from voting for two years
after he is otherwise qualified. This has satisfied
the Americans, and in that State they form the tail
to the black coupldies hits. In New York less had the Americans, and in that State they form the tail to the black-republican kite. In New York less has been yielded to them. They consent to come in and to go for Seward for President, abandoning Fillmore, upon condition that a registry law should be passed. In New Jersey the Americans came in and helped the republicans to elect a senator in come sideration of receiving certain State offices which they have not yet offisined and probably never will. In Pennsylvania the only condition of the union was that both should make a common fight against a democratic administration, which was too pure, just, and high-minded to suit the purposes of either. In documents of tauthor to documents of the documents of the students of travel, had not the 'audience gathered in New England, and especially in the State of Massachusetts, i'll file patience' to the above-named gentlemen. To defeat a personal liberty bill, and to listen 'with patience' to Jefferson's name being 'lugged in as an apologist and defender' of the 'social curse of his country,' during the short space of seven days, and in the State of Massachusetts, is a sad sight. Another his towards which they have not yet offisined and probably never will. In Pennsylvania the only condition of the union was that both should make a common fight against a democratic administration, which was too pure, just, and high-minded to suit the purposes of either. In and high-minded to suit the purposes of either. In Maryland the black republicans have been eminently successful in their factics. At first, being few in number, they appeared to be hewers of wood and carriers of water for the lordly Americans for nothing. But it now turns out that the latter, seeing their prostrate condition, have agreed to fraternize with the black republicans and to unite with their cohorts for the approaching campaign. At a recent State convention the Americans made proclamation by their resolutions, that they were ready to unite, for the future, with any and all parties who are not democratic, which means the Seward black republicans. All their past professions of abhorrence of black republicanism are abandoned. They are ready to repudiate all past professions and swallow any creed, even abolition, in order to secure help to defeat the democracy, and plant themselves under a winning

THE RESOURCES OF THE POST OFFICE DEPART.

nity men are fo speculate upon the necessities and fears of their fellows. And the stronger these fears and the greater these necessities, the larger are the demands they make of their unfortunate victims. To increase their gains, these "Shylocks" themselves sow the seeds of distrust, and create the apprehensions upon which they operate and from which their profits are derived. To expose such characters, and to guard an unsuspicious community against them, is a common duty, and he who performs it must be regarded as a public benefactor.

We are induced to make these suggestions by the very remarkable course pursued by the correspondent of the Pennsylvania Inquirer, in respect to the Post Office Department. He asserted roundly some time since that the contractors for carrying the mails could not raise the funds to carry on the mail service. He insists, however, that he is correct. nevertheless asserting that the contractors have nothing more than a claim against the United States. About this we shall not waste words, but merely remark that if, as is the fact, the contractors perform service for which the Postmaster General is authorized by law to contract, the government is in law bound to pay them for it. If this does not constitute indebtedness, what in the name of common sense does? As to the legal obligation of the government to pay interest on these debts, until satisfied, we would say that we have never admitted it, the correspondent's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding. That there will be a strong equitable claim for payment of interest we are free to confess, being required to execute their contracts by an assignment or transfer of their ac counts against the government. This position was so boldly assumed, and by one, too, presumed to know better, that it was well calculated to create distrust on the part of moneyed men, and so place the contractors at the mercy of speculators. Under these circumstances, we deemed it our duty, on the 2d inst., to call attention to the subject, and to state the law in the case as construed by the government for the last six years, which is a direct contradiction of the allegations made by the Inquirer's correspondent. After a week's delay the correspondent replies

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

to our article, and admits that we are correct as re-

gards the construction of the law.

NEW YORK, (Friday night,)

The almost certain prospect that the new charter which passed the house of assembly yesterday will pass the senate and become a law, is causing no little excitement and indignation among the people here. A morning paper has very aptly entitled the proposed bill, "amendments to the charter for taking away the municipal rights of New York." There was a meeting of the cipal rights of New York." There was a meeting of the democratic general committee last night in Tammany Hall, at which a long series of resolutions was adopted by acclamation, denouncing in the strongest possible language the insidious attempt of the black-republican majority of the Albany legislature "to undermine our civir rights, curtail or abolish our municipal privileges, and, finally, deprive us of all practical voice in the control and direction of our own immediate affairs." The general direction of our own immediate affairs." The general committee of the Mozart Hall democracy also met last night, and among others passed the following resolution, from which you can form an adequate opinion of the gen-

al indignation:

Resolved, That these measures are known as bills to amend the city riter, to provide a registry law to deprive the people of the power lecting the inspectors and canvassers of elections, and to make cital grants to favorite individuals by which to by rails and run a widhout the consent of the corporation, each of those acts, if passwill contain principles utterly subversive of the rights to which have referred, and against which we now protest in the name of people and corporation of New York.

I have known two or three renegade democrats who joined the black republicans within the last year, who, when treated with contumely by all honest men for their unprincipled treachery, have endeavored to defend themselves by boldly asserting that they were still "Jeffersonian democrats," of the purest and most sterling stamp. I thought that this vociferous assertion of devotion to the great founder of republican democracy was the homage that conscious political infamy paid to the highest political virtue; but it appears that I was mistaken. I now see that the abolitionists claim that Thomas Jefferson was "one of them," and "a determined opponent of human slavery," after the manner of Greeley, Cheever, Bryant, a hoc genus owns. The fact that Mr George B. Loring, in his speech at the celebration of Jefferson's birthday at Salem, Massachusetts, omitted to mention that "the Apostle of Liberty" was a nigger-worshipper is made a ground of grave complaint against him by the I have known two or three renegade democrats who is made a ground of grave complaint against him by the Evening Post; and the same journal takes Mr. Benjamin F. Hallett to task for his "sublime audacity" in assertslavery. It is some palliation of the crime of Messes. Loring and Hallett that most people in the United States entertain the settled conviction that Mr. Jefferson was not an abolitionist, and that he fully recognised African slavery as a perfectly legal institution wherever the people desired to adopt it.

turnishes the amplest refutation of all the black-republican dogmas, and is the strongest proof of the unconstitution-ality of the Missouri Compromise, it would for once have told the truth, historically and politically. Grief is be-wildering in its effects, and the recent conduct of Massa-chusetts must be lacerating to the feelings of the sensi-tive Post.

There is a very fair prospect that ere many days we shall hear officially that Commodore Vanderbilt has withdrawn the boats which he announced his determination to run in opposition to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The Commodore, who is always open to a certain species of convictions is more than likely to be convinced this time. The difference between him and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have been referred to the arbitration of Mosses Taylor and Robert Mighturn and though many steamship Company have been referred to the arbitration of Moses Taylor and Robert Minturn, and though it is not known in what precise form the settlement will be made, it is generally believed that the Pacific Mail Company will not have any opposition. Their stock went up 54 per cent. since yesterday, and closed buoyantly at 854.

PURCHASE OF THE YACHT AMERICA BY AN AMERICAN.—
The Paris correspondent of the New York Times writes

democracy, and plant themselves under a winning banner, even though it should be black. This is the conqueror at the World's Exhibition at London in 1851. This yacht was bought from Mr. Stevens, of Hoboken, her builder, by Lord De Blaquiere, who sold her to Lord Templetown, who, in turn, sold her to the Messrs. Fritch-and now these parties embrace each other with all the cordiality of the most affectionate brothers. Even the form of separate conventions will not be long continued. Both are the same in principle and practice. The distinction in name will soon cease to expense of the celebrated yacht America, the conqueror at the World's Exhibition at London in 1851. This yacht was bought from Mr. Stevens, of Hoboken, her builder, by Lord De Blaquiere, who sold her to Lord Templetown, who, in turn, sold her to the Messrs. Fritch-ard, shipbuilders at North Fleet, on the Thames, two miles above Gravesend. Lord Templetown sunk the yacht by accident, near the yard of the Messrs. Fritchard, and it was only after she had lain in that condition for some time, that she was bought by these gentlemen. It is probable that he sum path for her was insignificant, but Lord Templetown has asked for and obtained the first promise for purchase after she has again been put in re-Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, of New York, is bargaining e for purchase after she has again been put in reist, and a new one will be conferred by common consent that can be adopted in all parts of the Union.

These parties act upon the motto that "united we stand, divided we fall."

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promes for purchase acter suc mas again been put in repair. If Lord Templetown does not insist upon the repair. If Lord Templetown does not insist upon the repair. If Lord Templetown does not insist upon the repair. If Lord Templetown does not insist upon the repair. If Lord Templetown does not insist upon the repair. If Lord Templetown does not insist upon the repair. If Lord Templetown does not insist upon the repair. If Lord Templetown does not insist upon the repair. If Lord Templetown does not insist upon the repair. If Lord Templetown does not insist upon the repair. If Lord Templetown does not insist upon the repair. If Lord Templetown does not insist upon the repair. If Lord Templetown does not insist upon the repair. If Lord Templetown does not insist upon the repair. If Lord Templetown does not insist upon the repair. If Lord Templetown does not insist upon the repair. If Lord Templetown does not insist upon the repair. If Lord Templetown does not insist upon the repair. If Lord Templetown does not insist upon the repair in rep

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY AND MARINE COP A year ago we noticed the publication by Mr. J. F. Cal-lan, of the United States Military Laws 1976—1858, and we now take pleasure in announcing the appearance of the Laws United States Navy and Marine Corps, 1775— 1859, by J. F. Calian & A. W. Russell, clerks respectively of the Military and Naval Committees of the United States Senate. This work seems to have been compiled with great care, and it exhibits at a glance all the laws which have been, or are now in existence, in relation to the Navy and the Marine—arranged in chronological or-der—with explanatory notes and references, and the de-cisions of the Supreme Court upon some of the most imcisions of the Supreme Court upon some of the most important acts, (as the neutrality, slave-trade acts, &c., &c.)

There was no branch of federal law more necessary to be rescued from the confusion and expansion of the Statutes at Large than these, and this compilation of them evinces a close familiarity with these subjects, and does much if the credit to Mesars. Callan & Russell for judicious arrangement. Its accuracy and usefulness are attested by Chief Justice Taney, by the Secretary of the Navy, &c., by the Naval Committees of both houses of Congress, and by many officers of the military departments of the government. This is an octave, 164 pages, from the press of Murphy & Co., Baltimore, on fine paper and handsomely bound in law style. This edition has been adopted by the departments as the text-book. The price is \$4.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

[From the Providence (R. I.) Daily Post, April 7.1

We publish returns this menning from all the towns in the State, with the exception of New Shoreham. It is the same that the aggregate vote is very diminutive, and the state with the exception of New Shoreham. It is to be decisive of our fate. So let it be. But can the Mercury explain on what rational principle it rejects the face of the South, and which justified its party by an appeal to the soundness of the purvent democratic supporters have shown attachment democratic supporters have shown attachment democratic supporters have shown attachment in the supporters have shown attachment trained and its democratic supporters have shown attac

in the State, with the exception of New Shoreham. It will be seen that the aggregate vote is very diminutive, having grown 'small by degrees and beautifully less' as we have come down from the presidential contest of 1856. It is upwards of seven thousand smaller than it was at that election, and about four thousand smaller than it was in 1852. It is safe to say that at this election at least ten thousand men who might have voted, or might have been qualified to vote, took no part in the election. It is also very safe to say that a very large majority of these are democrats. The quarrel in the opposition ranks brought the forces of that party, especially in the eastern district, very generally into the field, while our own supposed weakness answered all the purposes of an opiate for our friends.

The opposition, it will be seen, have elected their governor and attorney general, a majority in both branches of the general assembly, and their candidate for Congress in the western district. There is no choice of lieutenant governor or general treasurer, and the candidate of the

of the general assembly, and their candidate for Congress in the western district. There is no choice of lieutenant governor or general treasurer, and the candidate of the united party for attorney general loses his election by ineligibility to the office, having neglected to pay his personal-property tax in time to qualify himself as an elector. The party in this city discovered his lack of qualification on Saturday last; but they very cunningly kept the matter a profound scret, save in one or two towns, where the name of Charles Hart was substituted on the ticket. The understanding with them now is that, the electors having voted for him in good faith, their votes will be counted against the democratic candidate, and the election will thus be sent to the grand committee. There the name of Mr. Hart will make its appearance, and he, as one of the two persons having the highest number of votes, will be elected.

The American republicans, it will be seen, have failed, by a lack of votes, to elect their candidate for lieutenant governor, their candidate for general treasurer, their candidates for sonators and representatives in this city. In these cases there is no choice.

didate for Congress in the eastern district, and their can didates for sonators and representatives in this city. In these cases there is no choice. In other instances of fallure the democrats have triumphed.

The majority against Mr. Saunders, the American republican candidate for lieutenant governor is 1,532. The majority against Mr. Parker for treasurer, is in the same neighborhood. The majority against Mr. Robinson for Congress is 165; and the majority against the candidates for senator and representatives from this city falls but little short (f. 300.) ittle short cf 300

little short c: 300.

The democrats have gained ene senator and one representative in Exeter; one senator and one representative in Charleston; two representatives in Newport, two in Johnston, one in East Greenwich, and one in Coventry. They have lost nothing. Their total gains are two senators and eight representatives. With a vote small enough to be disgraceful, they have at least accomplished all they hoped to accomplish, and perhaps we should say, something more.

AMERICANS IN ENGLAND.

The Washington correspondent of the Pennsylva

quirer, writing to that paper from England, says : "I owe England and the English people a debt of gratitude, which I must be allowed to take this opportunity to acknowledge. It has been the almost invariable custom of American travellers to complain of everything English. Commencing with the custom-house officers at Liverpool or Southampton, everything has gone wrongly with them on the railroads, at the hotels, in the streets, and, in short, through all their peregrinations and associations. I know of no reason why I should be an exception to the general rule, and yet I have found nothing to complain of or find fault with. From the moment I placed my foot on English soil, at the landing stage of Liverpool, until now that I am writing these lines, I have met with nothing but the extremest kindness, courtesy, and civility from all classes of English society, "I owe England and the English people a debt nave met with nothing but the extremest kindness courtesy, and civility from all classes of English society, and my business has brought me in contact with all grades, from royality down to the humblest mechanic. Were I to leave the country to-day, I should do so without a that if an American comes here, and maintains the character and dignity of a gentleman, he will be sure to meet with corresponding treatment. But it, on the other hand, he puts on airs, and turns up his nose at everything he sees, he has no right to expect anything else than a natural resentment, and an Englishman knows how to exhibit this quite as well as any one else. England has sent to our shores a large number of visitors, whom we sligmatize as 'cockneys,' but I am very much afraid that we have also sent hither a corresponding class, who have not only done us no credit as a nation, but who have not only done us no credit as a nation, but who have by their misrepresentations at home, aided in fostering certair national projudices against the mother country, which are unjust to her and unworthy of us. To conclude this exordium, I love my native land with the devotion of a son, but I also love England, for she has opened her arms to me like a second mother."

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

[From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, April 9.1

The Williamsburg "Gazette" publishes the following as the plan of the new College building, which has been selected by the building committee:

"The old walls will be retained, but the exterior and interior of the new structure will differ from those of the old. The new edifice, or rather the renewed edifice, will present a front of one hundred and thirty-six feet, which will be relieved by two towers of the Italian style of architecture. One of these towers will contain the Colpresent a front of one hundred and thirty-six feet, which will be relieved by two towers of the Italian style of architecture. One of these towers will contain the College bell, the other will be used as an observatory. The two side-views will present each a front of one hundred freet. The altitude of the new building will be much greater than that of the old building. There will be med dormitories in the College, the faculty having recently purchased a house which affords ample accommodations for students. The interior of the College edifice will be convenient. There will be six large lecture rooms, each opening into an office for a professor, and a laboratory which will present all the modern improvements. There will be a spacious room for the library, and two splendid society halls. The old chapel will be but liftle altered. Fortunate, indeed, is it that there will be no necessity for disturbing the remains of the Illustrious dead that repose within those venerated walls, and fortunate, indeed, is it that the flames did not so far impair the strength of any of the outside walls as to render them unfit for use; hence, the identity of the old building will be preserved, and thus not a single hallowed association of the past lost to old William and Mary. The effect of the fire will be only to make the appliances of the College adequate to the demands of the day. It is with no little satisfaction that we contemplate the speedy erection of this beautiful building in this ancient city. It will undoubtedly be in readiness for the fall session of the College."

be in readiness for the fall session of the College."

COSTLY STREET SWEEPING. Mr. Genio C. Scott, the manmilliner of New York, states that the sidewalks of Broadway are still swept, day and evening, "with a hundred
thousand yards of costly silks." He remarks that the
better the quality of the silk the better sweeper it makes,
moire antique being found to be much better than taffetas and foulards de soie. These sweeping machines,
though rather costly, are, like their wearers, very imple,
being merely, says Mr. Scott, "thirty yards of eight dollar silk mounted on a reticulated frame of whalebone and
steel."

SOUTH CAROLINA AND CUBA.

While the President and a majority of the democratic members of Congress have been exerting themselves to effect a measure of the greatest practical consequence to the South, some of those journals which for the last year have statined to be the especial champions of the administration have distinguished themselves by a very singular and untimely opposition. The Charleston Murcury, which several times took occasion to lecture this paper for its refusal to merge its individuality, and independent support of southern rights and democratic principles, into a subservient devotion to mere party forms and party, organizations, has lately signalized itself by the intensity of its hostility to the acquisition of Cuba. This is the more remarkable in a journal which boats of its peculiar idelity to the cause of the South, and which justified its conversion to party by an appeal to the soundness of the present democratic administration.

sections is then to be fought for the last time, and its issue is to be decisive of our fate. So let it be. But can the Mercury explain on what rational principle it rejects a proposition whose effect, if realized, would be to strengthen the arms of the South for that very contest I if South Carolina and Virginia wish to keep the place they have so long traditionally enjoyed as leaders of the slave States, why do they refuse to accept a reinforcement which might reverse the issue of the fight I who will credit South Carolina's lachrymose prefigurement of defeat, or believe she wishes anything but defeat, when she refuses her aid to a measure which enlists the earnest support of almost the entire South, and which might reasonably be supposed to secure our triumph in the approaching struggle? She calls upon the South to unite in fierce resistance to the protective system, just as if there were any danger of division on that question, while at the same moment she denounces the only measure of real utility and progress that has been proposed since the annexation of Texas. She will discover, perhaps, that when the South determines to fight, she will since the annexation of Texas. She will discover, haps, that when the South determines to fight, she fight on a southern issue, and not on a South Carolin

ight on a southern issue, and not on a South Carolina issue.

The great Southwest is weary of South Carolina crises, and broom-sedge monopolics, and opposition to southern expansion. The slave States of the Mississippi valley have rights and interests just as important as the Atlactic slave States—rights and interests which involve the extension and security of that very institution of slavery which South Carolina and Virginia always proclaim to be in peril, yet always refuse to strengthen and extend. And we tell the Mercury, moreover, that while we are opposed to paying tribute to New England manufacturers and Pennsylvania iron-masters, the time is also coming when we will equally resist the impositions and selfish exactions of the eastern slave States.

Travelling in the East is no child's play; an indomitable will and a good constitution are essential requi-sites. The pretty, sentimental notions of golden sands and sparkling waters, picked up in our childhood, are speedily dissipated under drenching rains, burning sun, and pinching night frosts. Let us hear the account of a

We were in a sorry plight when we reached the Be We were in a sorry pignt when we reached the Be-douin encampment, and were politicly met by the chief man of the camp, who bade us welcome to his tent. How often in my youth have I dreamed of a Bedouin en-campment, and imagined the rural simplicity and beauty of such a life! And then how Olney's Geography had heightened the pleasing impression by its pretty picture of little Arab children caressing a tame horse, while the patriarchal Arab his wife and daughter were sitting

of little Arab children caressing a tame horse, while the patriarchal Arab, his wife, and daughter, were sitting quietly at the tent door at sunset, and scattered all around were camels reposing and colts gamboling! Like other pleasing impressions of childhood, this, also, was dispelled by actual experience. The encampment which now gave us refuge was planted on a rich black soil, which, owing to the rain and the trampling of human and bestial feet, had been converted into a maddy slough. The tents were low and black, and around each door were dirty children paddling in puddles, and snarling curs fighting over bones.

Happily for us, our tent was on the outskirts, and, if lorahim told the truth, was the largest and most regal in the whole encampment. It was just about fifteen feet long by ten wide, made of goats' hair, and so low as hardly to admit of our standing upright. A huge fire blazed exactly in the centre, and the smoke was suffered to make its way out as it could, by the do-rway, under the edges of the tent, or through the gaps above. The only way to keep from suffocating was to lie flat on our backs, which we did, with our feet to the fire, being arranged like the spokes of a wheel. We ourselves eccupied ranged like the spokes of a wheel. We ours one half of the circle, our host, his wives and a great multitude of guests, attracted by curiosity, occupying the other half, and choking up the doorway, about which there was a continual fight for precedence. Beside ourselves, the tent was quite choked up with the one corner was entirely monopolized by a wicker enclo-sure containing four very active calves, which required all the vigilance of our host's elder wife to keep them within their frail prison. Once, indeed, they did escape, and rushed like a "thunderbolt" (as some writers say of armics) through the serried ranks of spectators in the

doorway.

Amid all these difficulties we took our dinner, which

Amid all these difficulties we took our dinner, which excited the amazement of the crowd, and in the progress of which my only pair of boots were kicked into the fire by a careless spectator and burnt to a crisp.

After this we spent the evening in talking over the adventures of the day, and gossiping with our host's younger wife, who, jauntily dressed, seemed to have nothing to do but sit and scrutinize us carefully. The older wife was evidently the drudge, and what time she could spare from watching the calves she spent in stirring vigorously her lord's broth.

The question as to how and where we were to sleep was a curious one. It was finally settled by an appro-The question as to how and where we were to sleep was a curious one. It was finally actitled by an appropriation to our exclusive use of half the space usually occupied by the Arab and his family. They made their beds on the top of the household stuff, and we ours on the top of the agricultural implements. As there was only room for five in a row, closely packed, I was compelled to take my position at their feet, with a cartwheel for my pillow, and so subject to all the kicks which uneasy dreams are apt to produce. With my feet burning in the fire, and my head freezing, while the rain kept dripping into my face from the leaky roof, there was no possibility of sleep, and so I had the whole night to observe what was going on about me. All night long the wind kept howling dreadfully, and the rain poured down without cessing.

On one side of the fire, in the centre of the tent, driver down without cousing.

On one side of the fire, in the centre of the tent, driven in by stress of weather, stood a cow and a donkey, keeping company with one of our muleteers, who had entered surreptitiously and uninvited. On the other side sat our host, bolt upright. Whether this was in bonor of us, or through suspicion of us, I know not; but there he sat all night—never stirred from his place, and never slept a wink. Now he would scratch himself very vigorously, (for fleas abounded;) now he would bow his head to the ground, and mumble his prayers; now he would stretch out his long arms, and dip into the kettle of broth, and slap his stomach as he tasted the savory food. And then the scratching, and bowing, and mumbling, and dipping, would be gone over again in the same order; and so it went on till dawn, when the older wile arose, let out the calves, and filling up an undressed goat skin with curds, began to thrash it with a club—a way she had of making butter. This, of course, waked up my five kicking companions, and the long night was ended. A strange night it was to your wakeful correspondent, lying there listening to the rain and wind, and thinking how far he was from all civilization, in a wild land, and among a wilder people. I thought of the Arab's salt, and felt secure; I thought more of the good Providence that was over us, and was keeping us by night and by day.

The great basso has got into a physical difficulty at Cincinnati. Messra, Auschuts, Satter, and Thomas refused to perform at a concert, to which, however they went, and created a distribunce, but were ejected, in the course of which proceeding, Mr. Formes slapped Anschutz in the face. Formes, in a card, subsequenty stated that he

(From the Correspondence of the North American and Gazette Hatch | Banch Canon Aquile, New Mexico, Feb. 9.)

I will endeavor now to make amends for my neglect by writing you a long letter, and will try to comply with some of your various requests by giving an account of myself, and of the various adventures that have happened to me and to the party. The date of your letter was the to me and to the party. The date of your letter was the day after Christmas, and I can assure you that, though I am very grateful to you for your kind wishes respecting that day, it was anything but a happy one. I wrote home some time ago a partial account of our trip over the plains, which I suppose was sent to you from W. I will not, therefore, give you any detailed account of what happened to us when we first started from Fort Smith.

We were delivered in the head-suppose has being obliged. e delayed in the beginning by our being obliged for the escort, which did not leave Fart Smith for

walt for the escore, which were the started with but forty days full rations for our We started with but forty days full rations for our west wintake had party, and we very soon found that a great mistake had been made, for we had been out but twenty days when it was discovered that it would take us at least seventy days to reach Albuquerque, and as soon as the fact was reported to "the chief," (Lieutenant Beale,) he directed ary sergeant to issue only half rations in fu

We soon found that what we had heard and read about the hardships that were sometimes to be endured in a trip over the plains in winter time was in no respect exaggerated, for I can truly say that until then I had never conceived any idea of the reality. The cold was intense conceived any idea of the reality. The sold was intense nearly the whole time, and we were several times brought to a halt by the severe 'morthers' and snow storms we encountered. You cannot imagine the severity of a 'morther' on the plains; indeed, it would be folly to attempt to describe it, for nething but experience could give any one a preper idea of the truth. I will, however, endeavor to describe one of the most severe that we met with. When we were almost twenty-five days on our route we struck the waters of the Washita river, and that exemine one more a line buying of the

of sweet waters. The idea of the paternal inflaterested, cudeavor to describe one of the most severe that we may with the days on our write. We are considered that the same of the washing encomped, under a high built on the banks of the rives, in the milet of a region of the result the many of the rives, in the milet of a region of the result the the form in teressed in severity. It commenced to blow very hard, and at the same time hall-stones of very large size were mingled with the falling snow.

I do not think I ever experienced such cold as I did that night while on guard. My guard came on a ten of clock and continued until twelve. Part of the time of was compelled to lie down on the ground to avoid being blown into the river, and I may selely say my two hours essend at least six. When our "relief" came out we found that two of the guard were nearly dead with only the second forget all our sufferings when once more we crept beneath our blanksets in our tents, and sleep agree they naver would have reached camp alive, but we soon forget all our sufferings when once more we crept beneath our blanksets in our tents, and sleep agree they naver would have reached camp and the suffered so much during the night that they were hardly able to draw the wagons, "the chief" concluded to remain quiet that day, for the purpose of giving them some little rest. We passed nearly, the whole day beneath they were the sum rosed it severity, and as the animals had suffered so much during the night that they were hardly able to draw the wagons, "the chief" concluded to remain quiet that day, for the purpose of giving them some little rest. We passed nearly, the whole day beneath the sum was on the horizon we were no our route.

We have first started, we diverged from the river on to a slightly undulating parile, covered with the snow, looking in, the sunlight, as for each of the store were suffering "all the grant was a sum of the purpose of giving them some little rest. We passed nearly, the whole day beneath the sum as a subjec

in winter time. I think I never saw a stranger sight than the approach of that storm. First, to the northwest, was seen a dull grey mist gradually ascending, which soon covered the whole sky, giving everything a most sombre aspect, and making the mercury of our spirits fall far below the zero point in a very short time. Soon after was seen piling up on the horizon bank after bank of dark, heavy clouds, interspersed here and there with those beautifully white clouds you sometimes see on the breaking up of a snow storm at home, which continued for some time apparently stationary, while the breeze died away, leaving everything quiet so far as the eye could see.

for the morning the storm had been at our backs, but in a little while there commenced blowing in our faces the coldest wind you can imagine, and it was not long before we had a repetition of the weather of the previous

Since writing the above I have been unable to continue Since writing the above I bave been unable to continue my letter, on account of my having been on a trip up the country for the last two days. Several of us received an invitation, the other day, to a wedding at "Anton Chico," which, as a matter of course, we immediately accepted. It was not my first visit to the town, and therefore, as I had no curiosity to gratify, I very quietly settled myself down by the fire, with a box of cigars, &c., by my side, and enjoyed myself as much as could be expected under the circumstances. About 8 o'clock Lieut. B., with whom I had been staying, came in the room and informed me that if I was anxious to see the ceremony, we had better go over to the house. Following nony, we had better go over to the house. Following his suggestion, we soon arrived at the residence of the pair, and to our regret found that we were too late, as it was intended that the twain should be made one at the

THE TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY

We find the following interesting article float

A lady who was present during the reading Face well address in the old Half of Independence, who bell, as if inspired with human intelligence and prophs prescience, rang out 'Liberty throughout the land, all the inhabitants thereof,' describes the scene as one the most touching and overwholming over witness Washington was almost completely overcome by it power of his own canotions. Adams and Jefferson, Fran lin, Hamilton, and their immortal comparisons, cover their faces and went like children. When the power of his own emotions. Adams and Jefferson, P. In, Hamillou, and their immortal compatients, co their faces and wept like children. When the vothe great patriot ceased to be heard, for a considerenth of time the profound silence that ensued broken only by intense breathing and suppressed She avers that there was not a dry eye in the hall. I was the secret of this power? Did it arise from an traordinary brilliancy in the production itself? We the effect of a splendid exhibition of oratory? Weston was no contor in the norming acceptation of the the effect of a splendid exhibition of oratory? Washington was no orator in the popular acceptation of the term, and his address was read in the plainest and simplest manner. Oratory, per s., is power lies. Its power lies in the occasion, in the associations, the subject, the surrounding circumstances, and in the man only as he has the power to interpret these. The human heart is the great orator, and that throbs only in unison with what is felt to be the true, and good, and beautiful, and great. There is no peculiar brilliancy, as men reckon brilliancy in the great address. It is felt to be simply the imbodiment of the wisdom, the truthfulness and the experience of a great Father having in view solely the best good, present and future, of all his children. In these ideas is found the source, the secret of its charms, ever fresh, and ever gushing as from a living, exhaustless fountain of sweet waters. The idea of the paternal disinterestedness, united to that of the wisdom of Washington—

and firmness around his credite and his grave, as an includents glorious and salutary, but by nothing better of more useful than the delivery of the last will and tests ment to his country. That is our political Bible that ought to be read at the opening of every session of Congress, at every session of every legislature in the Union ought to be read at the opening of every session of con-gress, at every session of every legislature in the Union. Its words ought to be printed in letters of gold upon the walls of every State chamber and every council room. It is a day that calls, trumpet tongued, for a recurrence to first principles, for a turning to the old paths, for search-ing for the wisdom, the example of the fathers of the re-public. What said they, and how did they act in emer-rencies that held the destinies of a nation, yet future,

public. What said they, and how did they act in emergencies that held the destinies of a nation, yet future, balancing, as it were, upon a hair? With them what principles triumphed? In their beoms, what were the great, controlling, overpowering motives?

The answer to these and a score of other questions will convey to us a healthy national sentiment, will correct the morbid extravagances and abominable dogmas of the hour, and point out to the patriotic masses the great highway of nationality, of unity, of moderation, of unsullied and unsulliable glory, in which their feet should travel, a solid phalanx incapable of deviating from the line, and following the lead of the illustrious spirits that have passed over it and demonstrated its safety.

BATHING IN ICE WATER.

[From the Baltimore American ;

"Cleanliness is the next thing to Godliness."

mony, we had better go over to the house. Following his suggestion, we soon arrived at the residence of the history of the country. However, we consoled ounertees with the reference of the work of the happy couple, preceded by mask, and in a very short time the rooms were coded by mask, and in a very short time the rooms were coded by mask, and and a very short time the rooms were coded by mask, and and a very short time the rooms were considered by mask, and should be a surprised me very much, and the dending had commenced. An disappeared, but shortly grown to back, with black ornaments. After the grown of the short of t